

IX. *Descriptions of some new genera and new species of*  
Halticidæ. By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Read February 8th, 1893.]

*Crimissa opaca*, n. sp.

Robust, convex, reddish fulvous, opaque; the last seven joints of the antennæ, the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi, black; thorax transversely convex, irregularly punctured; elytra very finely punctured, the interstices aciculate. Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, finely strigose behind the eyes, the frontal elevations very flat; apex of the mandibles black; the antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second joint slightly longer than the third one; thorax strongly transversely convex, the sides rounded, the anterior angles acutely produced, the surface closely and strongly punctured near the margins, more sparingly and finely on the disc; scutellum broader than long, smooth, its surface slightly concave; elytra opaque, dark fulvous, very minutely punctured and aciculate; the lower margins of the abdominal segments punctured and pubescent.

*Hab.* Brazil.

This species, of which I possess two specimens without precise locality, seems to me to be distinct from *C. cruralis*, Stål, on account of the reddish fulvous and opaque, not testaceous, colour, the much more strongly transverse and convex form of the thorax, and the very finely punctured and aciculate elytra, which show no traces of longitudinal smooth spaces as in *C. cruralis*, in which the elytral punctures are much stronger and without the connecting scratches.

*Crimissa picicollis*, n. sp.

Piceous, the antennæ (the basal five joints excepted) black; thorax very convex, closely punctured near the margins; elytra pale flavous, opaque, finely and irregularly punctured. Length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

In shape this species agrees with the preceding, but differs in the piceous head, thorax, under side, and legs; also in having the first five joints of the antennæ fulvous instead of four. The thorax is of the same shape and punctuation as in *C. opaca*, but the elytra are more distinctly punctured, flavous, and without scratches.

*Hab.* Province of St. Paulo, Brazil.

A single specimen.

*Crimissa nigro-ornata*, Jac.

I am inclined to believe, judging from the description and figure given by the late Th. Kirsch of his *Proseicela tarsalis* (Berliner Ent. Zeitsch., 1883), that this species is wrongly placed in the *Chrysomelidæ* proper, and is identical with the above-named insect described by me in the P. Z. S., 1879. The figure lately published in Dresden (Coleoptera obtained by Dr. Stübel in South America) agrees almost entirely with the banded variety I have mentioned in my paper; moreover, the thorax and other particulars agree entirely with *Crimissa*, although I cannot be sure on this point until I have seen the type. I may add, however, that Kirsch particularly mentions the basal joint of the antennæ, which is characteristic of *Crimissa*, but not of the genus *Proseicela*.

*Notozona Balyi*, n. sp.

Flavous, the intermediate joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax very minutely and sparingly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, dark chestnut-coloured, a short longitudinal stripe at the base, two narrow transverse bands before and below the middle, and the apex, flavous. Length, 3—3½ lines.

Head with a few fine punctures, flavous; antennæ extending to more than two-thirds the length of the elytra, flavous, the intermediate joints more or less fuscous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides narrowed in front, the anterior angles slightly thickened and oblique, the surface with a few fine punctures, flavous, the disc with a slight transverse depression near the middle of the posterior margin; scutellum flavous; elytra convex, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, chestnut-brown, with a short stripe within the humeral callus, a narrow transverse band before and another below the middle, as well as the apex, flavous;

under side and femora flavous, the tibiæ and tarsi dark fulvous claws bifid.

*Hab.* Upper Amazons.

*Blepharida Holubi*, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, chestnut-brown, the antennæ and tarsi paler; thorax strongly transverse, finely and sparingly punctured with four deep perpendicular grooves; elytra deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, piceous, each interstice with numerous closely placed flavous spots. Length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head not perceptibly punctured, with a deep sinuate groove at some distance from the eyes, the inter-ocular space deeply punctured, labrum and palpi flavous, the latter slender; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, all the joints rather short, the terminal ones slightly thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly and evenly rounded, the anterior angles subtuberculiform, the surface sparingly and finely punctured at the middle of the disc, the latter with a slight longitudinal groove, the sides with two short but deep longitudinal grooves placed opposite at the anterior and posterior margins respectively; scutellum fulvous, broader than long; elytra not broader at the base than the thorax, rather convex, without any basal depression, regularly and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, piceous, the flavous spots very numerous and irregular, mostly of elongate shape, those near the base of larger size and more irregular shape; the posterior tibiæ deeply emarginate at the apex.

*Hab.* South Africa (*Holub*).

Although *B. Holubi* resembles in its general pattern most of its allies, the piceous colour of the elytra and the very numerous small flavous spots, together with the other details pointed out above, will distinguish it. I received a single specimen from the late Dr. Dohrn, which was obtained by Herr Holub, the well-known traveller in South Africa.

*Blepharida Duvivieri*, n. sp.

Dark fulvous, the antennæ paler; thorax deeply punctured near the base, with four deep longitudinal grooves; elytra very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, covered with numerous small flavous spots. Length, 5 lines.

Of rather parallel shape, dark fulvous. The head nearly impunctate, flat; the antennæ not extending to the middle of the

elytra, pale fulvous, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rather strongly rounded before the middle, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior ones acute, each furnished with a single hair, the surface deeply punctured near the base only, with a short deep longitudinal groove at each side of the basal margin, and a semicircular groove surrounding the anterior angles; elytra deeply and regularly punctate-striate, each with ten rows of punctures (including the short subsutural one), the second and third rows joined at their beginning, but not quite extending to the base, the fourth and fifth rows also joined and extending quite to the basal margin, the surface dark brown, interrupted by small elongate flavous spots, numbering about fifty on each elytron, and placed somewhat in three or four oblique rows. Under side and legs dark brown. The last abdominal segment of the male incised at each side, forming a subquadrate median lobe.

*Hab.* Gorontalo (*Rosenberg*).

A single specimen has been sent to me under the name of *B. flavopustulata*, Baly, from which species it is, however, distinct, as a comparison with the type contained in the British Museum has proved to me. The present species is larger, and of more elongate shape, and the elytral spots are much more numerous. In *B. flavopustulata* the labrum is flavous (not piceous as in this species), the clypeus is coarsely punctured, and the thorax is a little more than twice as broad as long; while the elytral interstices are plane and finely punctured instead of convex and impunctate, as in *B. Duvivieri*.

#### BLEPHAROIDES, n. gen.

Body elongate, broad, subparallel; palpi slender; antennæ subfiliform, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax transverse, without any grooves; elytra punctate-striate; tibiæ longitudinally sulcate, the posterior ones emarginate at the apex, the latter with a strong spur; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, second joint very short; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrowly elongate and longitudinally grooved, its lower edge straight and dilated; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

The insect for which the present genus is proposed resembles *Podontia* and *Blepharida* in most structural characters, and in general appearance and coloration;



but differs from these genera in having no depressions or grooves on the thorax, and in possessing appendiculate instead of bifid claws. These differences seem to justify its separation from the allied genera.

*Blepharoides flavitarsis*, n. sp.

Piceous, the labrum, antennæ, and the tarsi flavous; thorax sparingly punctured on the disc, very closely and strongly at the sides; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate, furnished with numerous small flavous spots. Length,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Of dark piceous general colour. The head finely and closely punctured near the eyes, its surface flattened, without depressions or tubercles, the anterior margin of the clypeus straight, labrum testaceous; antennæ flavous, scarcely extending beyond the base of the elytra, the third and fourth joints slender, equal to one another, and longer than the following joints, these slightly and gradually thickened; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the anterior angles oblique, the sides densely and strongly, the middle sparingly and more finely, punctured, with a very shallow transverse depression near the base; scutellum small and narrow; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate at the sides. On each interstice a number of small flavous spots are placed, which are, however, almost absent at the sides, and vary in position on each elytron. Under side finely pubescent, tarsi flavous.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

On account of the absence of the thoracic grooves and the colour of the tarsi, *B. flavitarsis* cannot be mistaken for any nearly similarly coloured species.

*Euphitrea foveicollis*, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, rounded, fulvous, with a violaceous tint above; head and thorax very finely and closely punctured, the latter with a deep fovea anteriorly at each side; elytra very strongly and closely punctured, the lateral margin thickened anteriorly. Length,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

Head extremely minutely punctured, deeply obliquely grooved above the eyes; clypeus thickened and widened between the antennæ, impunctate; palpi slender; antennæ fulvous, not extending to the middle of the elytra, all the joints, with the excep-

tion of the second one, of nearly equal size; thorax three times as broad as long, the anterior margin straight, the anterior angles produced outwards, the sides rounded, the posterior margin sinuate at the sides, the disc very finely and closely punctured, with a large fovea near the anterior angles, the surrounding edges of which are thickened, and the space behind very finely strigose; scutellum impunctate; elytra rounded and moderately convex, fulvous, with a distinct violaceous gloss, strongly and closely punctured, the interstices rather wrinkled, the lateral margin thickened anteriorly and accompanied by a row of deep punctures; elytral epipleuræ very broad, transversely wrinkled; abdomen closely punctured; tibiæ deeply sulcate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

*Hab.* India, Dunsiri Valley; in the collection of the Calcutta Museum and in my own.

From *E. Wallacei* and *E. micans*, Baly, the present species may be distinguished by the foveolate anterior portion of the thorax, and the violaceous tint of the upper surface.

*Lactica suturalis*, Jac.

Of this species, which has been described by me from Sumatran examples, I have received a specimen from the Indian Museum of Calcutta, without locality, which agrees in general with the type, but differs from it in having three longitudinal costæ at the sides of each elytron (the outer one the longest). This is probably a sexual (♀) character.

*Lactica amazonica*, n. sp.

Fulvous; thorax deeply transversely depressed, with straight sides, impunctate; elytra very finely punctured, black, with the basal margin and the anterior portion of the lateral margins obscure fulvous. Length,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Head impunctate, fulvous, without frontal elevations, the carina distinct, the clypeus very strongly swollen; antennæ long and robust, fulvous, the third joint one-half longer than the second, the fourth and following joint twice as long as the third one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the base with a very deep transverse groove, limited at the sides by an equally deep perpendicular groove, the surface in front of the depression swollen, the rest of the disc impunctate, fulvous; elytra without basal depression, very finely and rather closely punctured, black, shining, the basal and lateral margins

narrowly fulvous, this colour being gradually shaded into the black of the elytra; under side and legs fulvous.

*Hab.* Upper Amazons; my collection.

*Lactica rotundicollis*, n. sp.

Pale testaceous; the thorax with evenly rounded sides, impunctate, the basal sulcus narrowly impressed; elytra very finely and closely punctured. Length, 3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small but distinct; antennæ extending to one-third the length of the elytra, flavous, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides evenly rounded, as well as the anterior angles, rather broadly margined, the base with a transverse impressed narrow groove and a similar perpendicular impression, impunctate; elytra rather parallel, finely and closely punctured; under side and legs pale flavous.

*Hab.* Gaboon.

Much smaller than *L. gabonensis*, Jac.; the thorax with rounded sides, of even width, and without distinct anterior angles; the basal sulcus in the shape of thin, impressed lines, but the enclosed space not depressed. A single specimen is contained in my collection.

*Acrocrypta assamensis*, n. sp.

Fulvous, with the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs black; the head and thorax very finely punctured; elytra strongly and closely punctate. Length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of broadly ovate and convex shape. The head very finely punctured between the eyes, the frontal elevations flat; palpi strongly incrassate; antennæ black, the basal two joints obscure fulvous below, the following five joints black, gradually dilated (the rest wanting); thorax more than twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the posterior margin sinuate towards each side, the median lobe roundly produced, the anterior margin straight, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface very minutely punctured throughout; elytra convex, much more strongly but as closely punctured as the thorax, the interstices also here and there impressed with minute punctures; under side fulvous; legs black, tibiæ with a strong spur, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

*Hab.* Assam.

Principally distinguished from its allies by the strong and close elytral punctuation, and the black legs.

*Hyphasis unifasciata*, n. sp.

Black, the thorax and the abdomen flavous; elytra very finely punctured, black, with a broad median transverse band, pale testaceous. Length, 2 lines.

Head black, impunctate, the frontal tubercles broad, distinct; eyes large, labrum testaceous; antennæ black, slender, the basal two joints more or less fulvous, shining, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, pale flavous, the sides rounded, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum broad, black; elytra very finely punctured, black, the median pale band rather obscure, of equal width throughout; below black, the abdomen partly or entirely flavous.

*Hab.* Perak (*Doherty*); coll. Jacoby.

*Manobia Dohertyi*, n. sp.

Elongate, black, the basal two joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax deeply transversely grooved, impunctate; elytra deeply depressed below the base, distinctly punctate-striate. Length, 1 line.

Of narrow and rather elongate shape, entirely black and shining. The head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small but distinct, the lower portion of the face rather produced; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two joints fulvous, the terminal joints thickened; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed towards the base, the anterior angles oblique, the surface with a deep sinuate transverse groove near the base, the interior of the groove punctured, the rest of the surface impunctate; scutellum small, transverse; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, the base convex, bounded below by a transverse depression, regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate, slightly costate near the sides.

*Hab.* Perak (*Doherty*).

Allied to *M. nigripennis*, Jac., from Sumatra, but of more elongate shape, the clypeus without central ridge, and the elytral punctuation distinct to the apex. Three specimens, which were obtained by Mr. Doherty, are contained in my collection.



*Manobia castanea*, n. sp.

Subelongate, dark chestnut-brown, the antennæ and tarsi paler; thorax very finely punctured, deeply transversely sulcate; elytra feebly depressed below the base, finely punctate-striate. Length, 1 line.

Of the same shape as *M. Dohertyi*, and entirely dark brown. The head impunctate, the eyes very large, the clypeus rather concave, antennæ fulvous, the basal two joints thickened, the terminal joints scarcely dilated; thorax more than one-half broader than long, distinctly narrowed at the base, strongly transversely sulcate, the sulcus sinuate, the rest of the surface very finely punctured; elytra but feebly depressed below the base, finely punctate-striate, the punctures very fine posteriorly, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi pale fulvous.

*Hab.* Perak (*Doherty*).

I cannot look upon this species as a variety of the preceding one, as there are three specimens before me which all show the same differences in regard to colour and sculpture.

*Psylliodes nigripes*, n. sp.

Black, above metallic blue, the basal three joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax rather closely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex at the sides only, sparingly and finely punctured. Length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head with a few minute punctures, metallic blue, frontal elevations indistinct, labrum piceous, with a row of punctures; antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, the terminal joints distinctly enlarged and thickened, not quite extending to the middle of the elytra; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, forming another angle before the middle, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured; elytra slightly broader at the base than the thorax, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impunctate, slightly costate at the sides; under side black, the abdominal segments narrowly margined with testaceous, legs black, the posterior femora dark metallic blue.

*Hab.* New Guinea.

Larger than *P. chapusi* and *P. cognata*, Baly; the elytra with the interstices flat and impunctate.

*Psylliodes sumatrensis*, n. sp.

Black, upper side metallic green, the three basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax strongly and closely punctured; elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices very finely punctured. Length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head remotely and finely punctured, without transverse groove, metallic green, the frontal elevations very narrow, oblique; labrum and palpi black; antennæ scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third joint shorter than the second; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface strongly and closely punctured throughout; elytra rather strongly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, very finely punctured; under side and legs black, the posterior femora stained with metallic green.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

Nearly allied to *P. difficilis*, Baly, from Japan, but the thorax less transverse, the antennæ much shorter, the posterior margin of the thorax not bisinuate, the surface more closely punctured, the elytral interstices flat throughout, and the general upper surface green instead of blue.

*Liprus flavilabris*, n. sp.

Dark piceous, with the labrum, antennæ, and the four anterior legs flavous; thorax bisulcate, impunctate; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the base strongly raised. Length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Of nearly black colour. The head impunctate, the frontal elevations trigonate; labrum and palpi flavous; antennæ filiform, flavous, the terminal joints slightly and gradually thickened; thorax scarcely longer than broad, the sides deeply constricted below the middle, the surface impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate near the base, the anterior portion with a more feeble sulcus, the disc with a few whitish hairs; elytra with the basal portion convex, bounded below by a deep transverse depression, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex, the sides perpendicularly depressed, the disc very sparingly pubescent; legs flavous, the posterior femora piceous.

*Hab.* Java.

This species, of which a single specimen is contained in my collection, differs from its congeners in the bisulcate and entirely impunctate thorax, as well as by its coloration.

*Cacoscelis opacipennis*, n. sp.

Under side dark metallic blue; the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi, black; head and thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra dark blue or greenish, opaque, finely and closely punctured and minutely granulate. Length, 3 lines.

Slightly widened posteriorly. The head impunctate, the frontal tubercles obsolete, the clypeus triangularly raised, palpi black; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the third and following joints equal; thorax transversely subquadrate, one-half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the surface impunctate, shining, pale fulvous, with some very obsolete irregular depressions at the sides; scutellum fulvous; elytra of a dark bluish or slightly greenish colour, opaque, very minutely granulate, and closely and finely punctured; under side dark metallic blue; tibiæ and tarsi closely pubescent, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate.

*Hab.* Cauca Valley and Amazons.

I possess two specimens of this species, which may be principally known by the sculpture of the elytra. In general shape and colour the insect closely resembles several species of *Cneorane* amongst the *Galerucinae*, from which the thickened posterior femora at once distinguish it.

*Sphæroderma bimaculata*, n. sp.

Black; the thorax and elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, the latter strongly rounded and convex, black; each with a round flavous spot at the base. Length, 1 line.

Head impunctate, scarcely grooved between the eyes, the frontal tubercles and carina entirely indistinct; palpi robust, the penultimate joint strongly thickened; antennæ not extending much beyond the base of the elytra, black, the basal three or four joints obscure fulvous, the second joint thickened, short; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly oblique, the surface nearly impunctate, black; elytra not perceptibly punctured, strongly convex, black, the middle of the base of each with a round flavous spot, their epipleuræ very broad; posterior femora strongly incrassate, the tibiæ somewhat compressed and dilated, with a long and distinct spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow and the metasternum with a horseshoe-shaped plate.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

It is probable that this small species is the representative of a new genus on account of the differently structured metasternum, the more slender legs, and long tibial spine. I have, however, provisionally placed it in *Sphæroderma*, with which it agrees in shape.

*Sebæthe marginipennis*, n. sp.

Flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax dark fuscous, the lateral margins flavous; elytra finely punctured, nearly black, the lateral margins and a small spot before the middle of each elytron flavous. Length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, the vertex fuscous, the lower portion flavous, frontal tubercles strongly raised, the carina raised into an acute ridge; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the lower four joints flavous, the rest darker, the third joint one-half longer than the second, slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, with a rather broad flattened margin, the latter flavous, the disc nearly black, impunctate; elytra widened towards the middle, very finely but not very closely punctured, black, shining, the lateral margins narrowly, the apex more broadly, flavous; a small flavous spot is placed immediately before the middle on each elytron; under side and legs flavous, the posterior femora infusate.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

*Xenidea fulvicollis*, n. sp.

Piceous; the head, antennæ, thorax, and the four anterior legs fulvous; thorax impunctate; elytra purplish, finely punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides costate. Length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, fulvous; the eyes large, with a short longitudinal groove near the inner margin, the frontal elevations absent, the carina acutely raised; antennæ slender, fulvous, the apical joint fuscous; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin but slightly produced at the middle, the surface not perceptibly punctured, slightly wrinkled, with a very obsolete depression at each side near the base; scutellum piceous; elytra purplish blue, without any basal depression, rather finely punctate-striate, the interstices distinctly costate at the sides; under side piceous, the abdomen fulvous at the sides, as well as the legs; posterior femora purplish.

New Guinea.



*Xenidea Balyi*, n. sp.

Subquadrate-ovate, piceous; the antennæ (the 7th, 8th, and 9th joints excepted), and the four anterior legs, fulvous; thorax dark bluish, remotely punctured; elytra metallic purplish, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex. Length,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  line.

Head obscure purplish, impunctate, the frontal tubercles in the form of narrow oblique ridges, the carina acutely raised; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ filiform, extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the 7th, 8th, and 9th joints black, 2nd joint thickened, half the length of the 3rd; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the base with an obsolete depression at each side, the rest of the surface remotely and rather strongly punctured; elytra with an obsolete depression below the base, very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices (especially near the sides) rather costate; posterior femora with a purplish gloss, posterior tibiæ strongly widened towards the apex, sulcate and armed with a spur.

*Hab.* New Guinea.

Distinct from any of the species described by Baly, by the colour of the antennæ, and the strongly punctured thorax.

*Chalænosoma*, n. gen.

Body oblong-ovate, metallic; antennæ filiform, the second and third joints short, equal, the fourth longer than the following joints; thorax strongly transverse, rather convex, the posterior margin rounded, the surface without depressions; elytra with a strong basal depression, irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ broad, extending to the apex; legs long and slender, the posterior femora but moderately thickened, all the tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum very narrow, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

On account of the unarmed tibiæ, a rare character amongst the numerous genera of *Halticidæ*, the closed coxal cavities and transverse thorax, *Chalænosoma* will find its place near *Chalænus*, from which the different structure of the antennæ and the much longer posterior first tarsal joint separates it.

*Chalænosoma metallicum*, n. sp.

Metallic green, with the antennæ, the tibiæ, and the tarsi more or less black; thorax extremely minutely punctured; elytra strongly

and irregularly punctate, bright metallic green, with a transverse band at the base, another at the middle, and a spot near the apex, purplish.

Var. (?). Antennæ and legs pale fulvous. Length,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 lines.

Rather widened posteriorly. The head convex, metallic green, impunctate, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, bounded by a deep groove behind, clypeus triangularly thickened, labrum and jaws black; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, the basal joints more or less obscure fulvous, the intermediate joints fuscous or black; thorax transversely  $\frac{7}{8}$  convex, at least twice as broad as long, the sides rather rounded, the angles acute, the surface scarcely perceptibly punctured, bright metallic green; scutellum triangular, purplish; elytra with a deep depression below the base, strongly punctured within this depression, the rest of the surface less strongly but closely punctate, the purplish bands regular, narrow, but not quite extending to either margin, the subapical spot rather small.

*Hab.* India, Neilgherries.

It is possible that the variety from South India really represents a closely allied species, as the thorax is finely granulate, more distinctly punctured, and shows an obsolete transverse depression; the antennæ and legs are also fulvous, but there is no further difference.